Amnsements Co-Night. ACADEMT OF MUSIC-2-" Faust."
BOOTH'S THEATRE-2 and 8-" The Banker's Daughter." BIJOU OPERA HOUSE-2and 8-" Vim." Casino-2 and 8-French Opera. COSMOPOLITAN-2 and 8-" White Slave." DALT'S THEATRE-2 and \$:30-Stoddard. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2 and 8-Modjeska. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-" Pygmalion and Galatea."-

8-" Romeo and Juliet." HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-"The HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-2 and 8:15-Sals-

bury's Troubadours.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2 and 8-Barnum's Circus. Madison Square Theatre-2 and 8:30-" A Russian NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-John McCullough.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Willie Edouin. STAR THEATRE—2 and 8—"The Shaughraun." BIRINWAY HALL-8-Concert.
THALIA THEATRE-2-"The Merry War."-8-"The

THEATRE COMIQUE-8-" The Muddy Day." UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8-" Brighton."
WALLACK'S THEATRE-1:30 and 7:45-"The Silver King.

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"ALDERNEY BRAND"

CALCINED MAGNESIA.

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More agreeable to the taste and smaller dots
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For sale in Government Stamped Bottles, at Druggists' T. J. HUSBAND, JR., Philadelphia.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE, 

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL OPERA HOUSE. WILLIE EDOUIN SPARES CO. Crowded nightly. See Amusement column.

The Modemann Peerless Artificial Teeth The MODEMANN FERRLESS on the gum. Exceedingly fine full sets, perfectly adapted to the anatomy of the mouth, and guaranteed to stand the test of time, \$4, \$7 and \$10. Paintess extractine with pure, fresh ultroud could, or laughing cas, direct from the cylinder, injured method, half the usual price, and no charactic artificial leads are to be inserted. In this department all ayru attendance. Teeth repaired in 50 minutes. Sets made in three hourself required. No, 502 and 504 3d are, southwest corner \$4th-st. spacious and private entrance; first door below 34th-st. spacious and private entrance; first door below 34th-st.

Tourists should go to Brazil and enjoy a mate in its coolest season. U. S. & BRAZIL MAIL S S. Co., New-York. WALL PAPER.

AN ESTIMATE FOR PAPERING A HOUSE, \$150.

AX ESHMATE FOR PAPERING A HOUSE, \$150.

We agree to Paper side walls of Frontand Back Parlors, two Large Rooms on second floor, two Large Rooms on third floor and Hall from top to bettom, with Fine Embossed Machine Golo Paper.

Sin. Gold Prieze upon all except third floor, where first quality below Gold will be used—all to be done in a thorough workmantite manner by the best paper hancers—for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Being manufacturers of Wall Paper, we are enabled to give you such a figure. If you intend to sell your house, Paper it, as it will bring from two to three thousand dollars more after having been papered.

Bartholomas & Co.

Makers and Importers of Rare Curious and Expensive Wall Papers.

124 and 12d West 33d-st., near Broadway, New-York.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON-No. 1,322 F-st. LONDON-No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand. PARIS-No. 9 Rue Scribe.

## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 14. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The jury yesterday in the case of Joseph Brady, charged with the Phonix Park murders, brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on May 14. === The examination of the three dynamite conspirators arrested in Cork was continued. —— The health of Prince Bismarck is still bad, \_\_\_\_ China is prepar ing for a war with France in regard to Tonquin. Much damage has been caused by floods in Ontarie

and Quebec. — Three villages in Italy are said to have suffered severely from fires.

DOMESTIC.—The Iroquois Club of Chicago celebrated Thomas Jefferson's birthday last evening by a dinner, at which Senator Bayard and others spoke. Major Phipps arrived in Philadelphia yester day and was committed to prison. The President spent the day quietly in Sanford, Fla. === The Marquis of Lorne arrived in Boston. == Strikers in Springfield, Ill., assaulted workmen and killed one of them. == The Star Ronte trial was adjourned until Tuesday, when argument will be-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A dinner was given last night to General Diaz; speeches were made by Senator Morgan, Commissioner Loring and General Grant. Seven men were charged yesterday with perjury in the proceedings by Mayor Harrold against the New-York Elevated Railway. = A verdice for \$100,700 was returned against ex-Mayor De Bevoise, of Long Island City. - Dr. Crosby and ex-Judge Peabody commented on the enforcement of the excise laws by the police. = A gambling house in West Twenty-eighth-st. was broken up Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 83.46 cents. === Stocks generally were dull and feverish, but in spots were active and

strong: they closed irregular. THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and clear weather, possibly followed late in the day by increasing cloudiness and threatening weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 61°; lowest, 45°; average, 51°.

The numerous poctical quotations in Mr. Curtis's speech at the Holmes dinner, and the late hour at which the speaking commenced, made tough work for the posed by the larger element that cares nothing stenographers, who were not able to write up the whole of the speech for the first edition of THE TRIBUNE yester-day morning. In the second it appeared in full, and copies of this edition can still be found at the counter.

which are agitating the iron trade there, or these would not have resulted, as they did yesterday, in bloodshed and murder. Precautions should have been taken several days ago to guard the non-union men in the mills, who are guilty of nothing worse than trying to earn an houest living. Striking iron-workers are apt to use violence, as the authorities all over the country ought to know by this time. The Amalgamated Association will be prompt in denouncing the action of their murderous members; but they cannot thus easily throw off all accountability for the crime at Springfield. If the managers encourage avoidable strikes, or if they fail to do all in their power to prevent them, they must be ready to shoulder responsibility for the consequences. The association is slow in learning easy lessons.

The old excuse of the police that there was no use to arrest men who were guilty of breaking the excise laws because the courts could never find time to try them cannot be pleaded with any effect now, although it was only day before yesterday that the Police Board offered it to the inquiring committee of citizens. Recorder Smyth has robbed the plea of its force by disposing of several hundred excise cases in five days. No indictments now remain untried in the District-Attorney's office except those found by the April Grand Jury. But the effect of the Recorder's good work is in turn robbed of much of its force by the fact that the Assembly has passed new excise laws for this city. Just as the old statute was beginning to be enforced it was done away with. Now the new law will have to be tried (if the Governor signs it), and the lawbreakers will have on their side all the advantage which new legislation, with its unsettled points, gives them. Recorder Smyth's course also shows how much work the courts can do when they really try

Governor Cleveland's veto of the Buffalo Fire Department bill is having a good effect in killing off some of the patronage measures which the Democrats at Albany have hitherto pushed vigorously. Yesterday three bills of this kind were adversely reported to the Assembly, which meekly agreed to the reports. One of these provided for the election of justices of the Court of Sessions for New-York City; another made our police justiceships elective; and still another increased the Sheriff's fees. But perhaps the most conspicuous example of the good effect of that veto has been its influence upon Senator Kiernan. On Thursday he asked permission of the Senate to withdraw his bill which was intended to legislate out of office the three present Excise Commissioners of Brooklyn and to keep Mayor Low from appointing their successors. The Senator declared that he did not think the measure was in harmony with the principle of home rule. That is true enough. But it is strange that Mr. Kiernan did not find it out before he introduced the measure and pressed it vigorously for weeks Perhaps a little talk which Mr. Kiernan had with Mr. Cleveland about this bill the other day accounts for his sudden realization of its badness. It is said that the Senator left the Governor's presence looking sadder and wiser.

The protests against the proposed Buildings

law which was sent to Albany by Inspector Esterbrook early in the winter were loud and long; but the changes which the committee of architects and builders have suggested in it are not so many or so radical as were expected. They are mostly on technical points in regard to construction, on which builders might well differ-as, for instance, whether or not estimates of height should be reckoned from the curb or from the top of the foundation. Objection is made also to the power of the Superintendent to delay building operations until the plans have been approved. It is urged that the work should be allowed to begin, and that alterations, if necessary, should be made later at the cost of the owner. If the Inspector had enough assistants there would be no serious English statutes without regard to their nativity.

The agents can be tried and punished under the cents paid the scientist at the door. The two enough assistants there would be no serious English statutes without regard to their nativity.

English statutes without regard to their nativity. delay in passing on plans, and it is certainly much easier to alter lines on paper than to make changes in brick and mortar. Moreover, experience has shown that when once work has been begun the owner will not make changes if he can possibly avoid them. On the whole, the points of objection raised by the committee are not so serious but that a compromise measure may be reported to the Assembly which will be reasonably satisfactory to all persons interested. This ought to be done quickly. The session is drawing to a close, and if no adequate Buildings law is passed for this city, it will be a great pity. No more needed legislation has been demanded of this Legislature.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLIGHT.

Directly after the Presidential election in 1880 Democratic leaders from Maine to California began with one accord to point with pain to the tariff plank of the platform upon which Hancock ran. They were all agrees that it was that plank that beat them, but they differed when they came to explain precisely how it beat them. Some said that it beat them because it was too radical-"a tariff for revenue only," with no qualifying clause advocating incidental protection, was a great blunder. Others argued that the plank in itself was all right, reflected the sentiment of the party. but the trouble was that Democratic editors and stump speakers had not been carnest and aggressive enough in commending it to the masses-had not in fact proved themselves foemen worthy of the steel of the protectionists. Well, another Presidential campaign lies just

ahead. And as the Democratic party scans the

political probabilities of 1884, it realizes that

whatever desperate hopes it may have entertained of then electing a President of its own nomination stand a precious good chance of suffering shipwreck on this same rock of the tariff. What sort of a tariff plank is to go into the Democratic National platform next year ? There is not a man in the United States, whatever his political experience, shrewdness or standing in the Democratic party, that can answer this question. The high-toned Democrats who believe in unswerving fidelity to distinctive party principles at all bazards, are likely to insist upon a reassertion of "a tariff about principles and thinks only of immediate success. This larger element with the Hancock campaign in view will be certain to favor a tariff plank that will be all things to all men and that, therefore, will be admirably calculated to

the most prominent of the free-trade organs in cept defeat. If they make no such efforts then they are defeated before the battle opens." Surely this will prove solemn reading for the Democrats of the West. For they know that they might as well look for white crows as for "free-trade gains"; and so, if they believe The Leader, their Presidential ticket for 1884 stands beaten in the spring of 1883.

The more it is looked at the worse this particular Democratic plight appears. And what lends the situation increased and multiplied gloom is the conviction, which cannot but force itself upon the candid Democratic mind, that quite apart from the tariff their party is very likely to be beaten in 1884 upon the general issue.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN LAW. British justice acts with startling rapidity when it is once set in motion. After a trial of barely three days the chief assassin of Phonix Park has been convicted and sentenced to death. This was the miscreant who on that tragic evening in May a year ago abashed even his companions in crime by his swagger and indifference as he wiped in the grass the murderous knife red with the mingled blood of a Cavendish and a Burke. Accused by his own accomplices, he has been condemned without hesitation by one of those Irish juries which before his dastardly crime was planned and executed lacked both the courage and the conscience requisite for punishing evil-doers. The responsibility for the cowardly murder of the two Secretaries was shared by the entire group of assassins of whom Brady was the central figure. It is disheartening to reflect that the necessities of the prosecution have enabled so many of them to turn State's evidence. The most despicable of the informers, James Carey, has already blurted out the fact that he has been promised a pardon. Such leniency as this seems almost incredible, after the conspirators' scramble to betray one another and to make, each for himself, the best bargain he could with the authorities. It will be a shocking miscarriage of justice if the main informer not only escapes Brady's doom, but is suffered to go wholly unpunished. The subsequent proceedprotect those who least deserved[protection,

be in America. Mr. Porter in opening the case for the Crown referred, it is true, to Sheridan's arms when there should be a call for them. This seems, however, to have been only a generalization based upon James Carey's previous disclosure, and to have been unsupported by The evidence against Tynan, who seems to have One," is more direct. He would be so good a probably had the forethought to select a safer refuge than the United States.

Americans are more deeply concerned with the examination of the dynamite conspirators in London than in the trials of the Dublin assassins. The prosecution has opened the proceedings with the declaration that a conspiracy for the destruction of public property in Lonagents were sent out and supplied with money If their identity can be established and their complicity proved, are not the United States authorities under obtigation to prosecute and punish the principals, who have hired the agents and sent them to England for criminal purposes ?

This is not a matter to be lightly considered. Dr. Woolsey, speaking of the rights of political refugees, says: "They may not, consistently with the obligations of friendship between States, be allowed to plot against the person of the severeign, or against the institutions of their native country. Such acts are crimes, for the punishment of which the laws of the land ought to provide, but do not require that the accused be remanded for trial to his native country." Those words were written before dynamite was invented. They have even a graver significance now. Dynamite conspiracies formed in America against property and life in England are crimes, " for the punishment of which the laws of the land ought to provide."

PROOF OF BOURBON CRIME.

We observe that a few Southern newspapers are still inclined to dispute with some heat THE TRIBUNE'S assertion that public sentiment in the South sustains frauds upon the ballotbex. To these we commend for thoughtful perusal a letter in another column of this paper from Columbia, South Carolina. A remarkable flood of light is thrown by it upon Bourbon sentiment and methods. Its revelations sustain and strengthen all we have ever said on the subject. They show that systematic and wholesale fraud is practised at the elections, and that punishment for the guilty cannot be obtained through the courts because juries are so threatened, intimidated and bribed that they dare not convict, no matter what the testimony may be.

The statements made in the letter are not the correspondent's. All the important charges are made by no less an authority than an ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. Judge Willard went from New-York to South Carolina several years ago. He was an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the State when in 1876-'77 the controversy arose between Chamberlain and Hampton over the Governorship. In the findings of the court he decided against Chamberlain's claims, and thereby helped to give Wade Hampton the Governorfirst step in the accounting which that suffering town has began with the corrupt and impudent politicians who have robbed her too long. Mr. De Bevoise was crushed by the verticity staticity and impudent politicians who have robbed her too long. Mr. De Bevoise was crushed by the verticity staticity and impudent politicians who have robbed her too long. Mr. De Bevoise was crushed by the verticity staticity and impudent politicians who have robbed her too long. Mr. De Bevoise was crushed by the verticity staticity and the latest toward protection, or an analysis of the State Leader. One of the limited and impudent politicians who have robbed her too long. Mr. De Bevoise was crushed by the verticity staticity is addicted at critical times, attempt to heady as the protection of the State Leader one of the limit of the lease of the State Leader. One of the limit of the lease of the State Leader. One of the Barbon of the Clark was to elect the Superior of the Course and large the politicians who have robbed her to long at the too correction, in one of those moments of brilliant blandering to which the Democratic through the convention, in one of those moments of brilliant blandering to which the Democratic during the late the profession does the though at the Clamberian Legislature, be it remains and impudent politicians who have robbed her to long at the convention, in one of those moments of brilliant blandering to which the Democratic during the state that the convention, in one of those moments of brilliant blandering to which the Democratic during the whole as the date of the Superior who was the legislature, be it remains and impudent politicians who have robbed her to long the profession does the profession does the convention, in one of those moments of building William Claim the claim that the convention, in one of those moments of building William Claim the claim that the convention, in one of those moments of the State Leader that the convention of the Clamberian that the convention of the Clamberian that

Since then all has been changed. The ex-Chief the West, the Democratic party must do if it Justice is now assistant Government counsel in would escape being stranded on the tariff. The the prosecutions against the ballot-box stuff-Leader talks in this strain: "The Democrats ers, and is threatened with assassination by must either accept defeat in 1884 or they must the self-same Bourbons who put him on the balance their inevitable protectionist losses bench six years ago. Our correspondent gives by free-trade gains. If their utmost efforts the letter containing the threat, and we trust fail to secure that balance then they must ac- that all persons who are sceptical about Bourbon frauds and sentiment will read it carefully. The admission is plainly made in it that an unimpeded course of justice would "place "many citizens of South Carolina in the Albany " Penitentiary." Judge Willard says the threat did not alarm

him because he knew the Bourbon leaders were too shrewd to arouse the country to a just sense of the infamy of their conduct by taking his life. He talks about the evidence for the Government with judicial coolness and fairness. He says the evidence is of the most convincing character and fully justifies the Government's course. What he says about the tone of the State press is entirely true and might be made much strenger. The Bourbon journals habitually speak of the Government counsel as conspirators, accuse them of "coaching" their witnesses in false testimony, and as being constantly exposed by the indignant and eloquent counsel for the prisoners. His statement that the State is controlled by a third of the voting population is an exact fact. When the official figures of the last election were published THE TRIBUNE analyzed them, and in an article published on December 6 made precisely that estimate. Two-thirds of the voting population is systematically suppressed. For this wholesale fraud there is at present no punishment. Judge Willard forcibly says: " What the Government is concerned with is the freedom of the right to vote and the honesty of the count." is the point we have repeatedly urged as the one to be kept in mind. This demand for honest voting and counting in the South is no "bloody shirt" cry. It is a declaration that the law is supreme and must be observed in the North as well as in the South. It is folly to attribute it to partisanship and to say that the fact that the suppressed voter is a negro reverses the principles of right and wrong. The ssue is as great as it is plain, and it is the purpose of the Republican party to fight it out on that line till the Bourbons and their Democratic allies in the North surrender or are ex-

THE GYASCUTUS CAUGHT. With mingled amazement and delight we ings will be watched in England with a nervous learn from The Marysville Appeal that "Tom dread lest through prolouged dalliance with the | Clyma, of North Butte," has captured by means informers the Crown officials have contrived to of a steel trap a specimen of that remarkable animal, long supposed to be extinct, known as The evidence given at the trials, so far as the | the "gyascatus," We observe a strong liketelegraphic summary has revealed, has not ness in the gyascutus captured by "Tom served to implicate any Irishman now known to Clyma" to the gyascutus of our youth as he appeared in the scrap-book of the period. That gyascutus was advertised in a Western town by share in the crime in undertaking to provide two middle-aged scientific persons as an animal of great strength and extreme ferocity, long supposed to be extinct and believed now to be the only specimen of his kind in existence, which would be on exhibition in the local temany new evidence. An informer's statement | ple of the muses on a certain evening named; bearing so remotely upon the actual crime admittance twenty-five cents; curtain to rise would be a slender warrant for demanding at eight. On the evening appointed a large and Sheridan's extradition under the present treaty. | intelligent audience of the first citizens was early in attendance, and the heart of the enterbeen identified as the mysterious "Number prising scientist at the door was gladdened by the chink of many shekels. The audience havsubject for extradition practice that he has ing been fairly hived, and in a state of enthusiastic expectancy, just at the moment appointed for the rising of the curtain there was the noise of a great rearing and confusion behind the scenes, which was followed by the appearance of scientist number two, dishevelled and wild, "Save yourselves ladies, and gentlemen!" he cried; "the gyascutus is loose!" Then there was what the late Lord Byron finely described as "hurrying to don was formed in the United States, and that and fre," though rather more of the " fro" than the "to," and they were "first citizens" who for the accomplishment of diabolical purposes. reached the sidewalk first. Every citizen saved or citizenship. But are their principals in the scientists also saved themselves, as was gen-United States, if such there be, to be left at rally believed, by taking to the adjacent timber. liberty to resume their nefarious plotting-to Scientific circles in that town were agitated for send out additional agents, to supply them with | months afterward over the question whether American gold and letters of credit, and to the gyasentus got away with the scientists or prosecute a dynamite campaign in England? the scientists got away with the gyascutus, Only one thing was certain: that somehow the three together got away with two or three hundred twenty-five cent pieces.

We have said that we observed a strong likeness in "Tom Clyma's" gyascatus to the gyascutus which got away from the exhibition. resemblance lies in the circumstance that no one ever saw the earlier gyascutus. In saying this we have no desire to impeach either the veracity of "Tom Clyma" or the intelligence of The Marysville Appeal. On the contrary, we are quite inclined to accept the narrative without any salt whatever, and to hail "Tom Clyma's" gyascutus as not only the gyascutus of science, but the veritable gyascutus that got away. A d just here it occurs to us that the legal heirs of the first citizens above referred to have the right to demand of "Tom Clyma" that the gyascutus be opened and search made for the remains of the missing scientists and the receipts of the box office on the evening in question. We leave for the courts to decide whether if the remains and the receipts be found the heirs are entitled to interest on the investment. The Marysville Appeal gives, in the interests of science, a full description of the animal. "The most singular thing about the quadruped," it gays, " is that the legs on one side of its body are several inches shorter than those on the "other side." It goes on to say that it is never found except in hilly regions, its peculiar structure unfitting it for a level country. But it is peculiarly adapted for hilly regions, as it can walk with ease on the side of a steep slope, where even a goat would have a precarious foothold. This is not all an advantage, however, as although it can travel around a hill from right to left with great speed and the utmost ease, if it ever turns to go the other way it lops over and rolls hopelessly to the bottom. It is stated that "hunters of "the gyascutus, whose fur was held in high 'esteem, used to avail themselves of this fact "to capture the animal" by adopting "the ar-"tifice of travelling around the hill in a direc-"tion contrary to that pursued by the animal," and so meeting him face to face. The source of this information is not given, nor do we discover whether it was the fur of the hunters of the gyascutus or of the gyascutus himself which was held in high esteem; but we see no reason to doubt the fact that the

with the instinct of self-preservation, naturally turned the other way. The hunter mounted him-for he held his fur in high esteemand the result ensued which might have been expected-hunter and gyascutus went rolling down the slope together. The hunt is not yet over. There are clouds of dust on the mountain side, and occasionally the mingled shout of the hunter and howl of the gyascutus issue from them. No one can tell at the present moment whether the hunter will succeed in taking the pelt of the gyascutus or whether there will be any fur left on it when he gets it; but the general belief is that it is all up with the gyascutus.

Upon the whole we think "Tom Clyma's animal was a genuine gyascutus.

Mr. S. Randall calls himself Mr. Sam Randall. But those who have seen the baptismal register as sert that the S. stands for Straddle.

Now that the city has gone to the expense of re building Fulton Market, why should not the sidewalks about the new building be put in good condition! At present they are a disgrace to a civilized community. In fact, on the Beekman-st. and South-st. sides of the building there are no walks, and the few scattered stones here and there prove a delusion and a snare to the wayfarer. On Thursday night these infrequent stones were like islands in a sea of mud ankleleep. Cannot Commissioner Thompson spare a few minutes from his aqueduct scheme to see that the walks in this much-frequented part of the city are put in at least a passable condition ?

It would seem that there are two sides to the ques ion of pensioning the teachers of the city, and it is understood that a difference of opinion exists among the teachers themselves as to the wisdom of this plan. On the one hand there are many considerations in favor of rewarding long and faithful service, but it should be borne in mind that if the bill for pensioning teachers is passed the existence of these pensions may be some time taken as an excuse for cutting down salaries.

The Legislature ought to be careful how it prom ises speedily to adjourn sine die and then allows one of its branches to smother the resolution embodying the promise. It is a variety of disappointment that brings considerable auguish to the peo-

The acquittal of Ezra Heywood on Thursday last in the United States Court, Boston, on th charge of sending improper matter through the mails, seems to have been remarkable for the long address-five hours-made by the accused to the jury, and for the unexpected verdict which that body reached. There is no foundation, however, in the statement that the accused is the consin of Senator Hoar. Mr. Heywood is not only not a cousin of the Senator's; he is not a relative of any kind.

PERSONAL.

It is now denied, on seemingly good authority, that Prince Krapotkine ever devoted himself to researches into the manufacture of dynamite or its application to social and political problems.

United States Consul Byers, who has held the Consulship at Zurich for fourteen years, arrived here vesterday on the steamship Wieland from Ham-burg. He will go to Washington in a day or two, and will return to Zurich in August.

The French Academy has just rewarded one-third of the Jony prize of 1,500 frances to Jeanne Mairret for her novel "Marca." "Jeanne Mairret" is Mm Charles Bigot, daughter of Mr. Healey, the well known American artist in Paris.

In reply to Mr. Egan's charge that she has attacked the Land League merely as "the mouthpiece of Mr. Piggott," Lady Florence Dixie declares that she does not know anything about Mr. Piggott; is not acquainted with him; indeed, has never seen

St. Petersburg is to be adorned with a colossal statue of Pouschkin, in galvanized zine, on a pedestal of black marble. It will be placed in the square at the end of the street that bears the poet's name. The sculptor is the distinguished artist Opekous-

Miss H. B. Church, daughter of Dean Church, and the Rev. Francis Paget, second son of Sir James Paget, were married by Dr. Liddon in St. Paul's

good health, and were very cordially received by the authorities of the island. The town, the climate and the face of the country suit us admirably. We purpose sending our children to the local schools, d learning the English language ourselves. the question of the confiscation of our property is settled we shall lead a happy life."

Baron Jesko von Puttkamer, of Berlin, hephew of Prince Bismarck, and son of the Vice-Fresident of the Council and Minister of the Interior, arrived from Hamburg yesterday on the steamship Wie land. He is tall and slight in build; he wears a thort brown beard, partially hiding a scar on his left cheek, which, it is said, he received in a quarrel with Marshal Stahl. The Marshal was killed by Lieutenant Teichmann, a friend of the Barou. Baron Puttkamer has lately joined the Diplomatic Corps, and has been assigned to the German Consulate at Chicago.

Pretty soon there will be some lively news from the Congo region. M. de Brazza has at last sailed thither, with Henri Rochefort, jr., as his right-hand comrade. He takes with him sixteen directors of industrial works, thirty scientists and politicians, and 100 riflemen. His baggage comprises 350 muskets, 150 revolvers, 4,000 sabres, thirty tons of gun powder, and some thousands of gallons of brandy. He has also 100,000 old and worn-out rifles, given to him by the Government, for barter with the natives. Meanwhile, Mr. Stanley is supposed to be sitting on a stump at the mouth of the Congo, with his elephant-gun across his knees, loaded to the muzzle, while a choir of dusky natives in the background softly sings, "Pm Waiting, de Brazza, for Thee." nowder, and some thousands of gallons of brandy

In a private letter the Rev. Dr. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, explains more fully the circumstances under which he declined the Episopate of Indiana. "After Easter," he says, I went to bed and have been ill ever ince. It was from a sick-room that I wrote that letter of declination. I wrote it because it was my solemn conviction that I am not well enough furnished in my head nor strong enough in my body for such a work as Indiana offers. Also, my people here seem so deeply devoted to me that I feared the risk of giving them up. My work is chiefly with the young. Each Sunday afternoon I have seldom the young. Each Sunday afternoon I have seldom less than 600 young men and women under instruc-tion. We have six services each Sunday, and rarely less than 2,500 people in attendance. . . . Allow me to correct a most wretched story, that I get \$15,000 a year. It is only \$4,000, I am happy to

Lynchburg, Va., April 13.-The Rev. Dr. Richard McIlwaine, of Baltimore, was elected yesterday as president of the faculty of Hampden-Sidney Colege, to succeed Dr. Atkinson, resigned.

WASHINGTON, April 13 .- The statements travelling through the newspapers that Mr. W.W. Corcor an, the Washington philanthropist, is seriously ill are ncorrect. Mr. Corcoran attended the meeting of the Washington Monument Society last week, is taking his regular drives, and is enjoying in his eighty-fifth year excellent health.

GENERAL NOTES.

article upon the late Karl Marx which did not suit the Government. But the obnoxious article was printed at ength in several Berlin newspapers and presently dis-tributed throughout Austria; so that in the official campaign against the freedom of the press a practical defeat followed close on the heels of a nominal victory and heaped fresh ridicule on the censorship.

Soon after the Chinese Legation was established in its present quarters a beggar called on pro-fessional business. To his amazement he was ushered with elaborate bows and gestures into a luxurious room, where an attache kindly asked how he might serve him. collection was then taken up for his benefit among the members of the embassy, and he was invited to refresh himself with a lunch of delicate confections. As a matter of course his singular experience was known to every beggar in town within twenty four hours, and the Legation has been besieged ever since by unprepossessing visitors.

The Paris Voltaire recently published an account of an interview which M. Jouy, one of its staff, professed to have had with Louise Michel, who was in hiding. Thereupon the Intransigerat denounced M. Jouy's report as pure fiction, declaring that no member of the Voltaire staff could have even seen Louise Michel, much less have held a long conversation with her. The Gambettist organ maintaining the truth of its report, M. Rochefort's journal sent it a singular challenge, if M. Jony could produce a scrap of paper signed by Louise Michel proving that the interview took place, to subscribe \$2,000 toward the Gambetta monument, provided that the Voltaire would subscribe an equal sum for the Lyons anarchists in case M. Jony's article were proved fictitious.

There is genuine practical philosophy in the rewark of The Memphis Avalanche, apropos of the condition of Tennessee, that " no State can reach the highest mark of the civilization of the period without a good road system. A roadless State may be civilized in spots, but its enlightenment will not be widespread." The but its enlightenment will not be widespread." Aralanche continues as follows, with a final slap at the convict labor leases: "If the people of Shelby County desire a high degree of prosperity they must set to work and build good roads and free roads. The county can make a small beginning that will be big in results. If two inlies of good roads were built in four directions out of Memphi each year, the labor of the county and city convicts in breaking stone for those roads would so worth five times more to the county than the amount received for their labor when farmed out to private parties."

One of the first to join Quantrell's guerilla band was William Moore, then living in Lafayette County, Mo., who soon became an expert desperado and who accomplished his full share of the bloody outrages which made his companions and himself infamous. After the war had ended he engaged in various enterprises of fraud, lust and murder, made money and lost it again, took his turn in fail, and finally, after many desperate vicisaltudes, began life over again as a cowboy in Colorado. Thence, having saved a little money, he migrated rado. Thence, having saved a little money, he migrated to New-Merico and started a sheep ranch, which has prospered wonderfully. He is now rich, and trying, with more success than could have been expected, to be respectable. At the present moment he is under the care of an oculist in Kansas City, intending if his vision is restored to marry a young woman who is said to be studying elecution in this city at his expense.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Official figures from sixty-one counties in Michigan give John W. Champlin and Thomas R. Sherwood, the Fusion candidates for Supreme Court Judges, pluralities of 11,023 and 5,168 respectively. The estimated and reported majorities from the remaining seventeen counties reduce Sherwood's plurality to 1,105 and Champlin's plurality will be reduced to about 7,000. The total Probibition vote was about 15,000. Last year the Fusion candidate for Governor had a plurality of 4,572.

From an unnamed Indiana Congressman omes this gossip, by way of The Baltimore Americanbout the Democratic ticket for 1884; "The deepest thinkers among Democrats are crystallizing around the dea that the best ticket to put in the field would be Me-Donald, and William A. Wallace of Pennsylvania. The business men of the Nation would have no fears of these men doing anything to disturb the prosperity of the country, and those who represent the prosperity of the country, and those who represent the great corporations of the country would not be afraid of them. The ticket would receive the support of Mr. W. H. Vanderblit, and it is the support of just such men as he that the Democratic party are going to fish for this time. Vanderblit would prefer Wallace at the head of the ticket because he is a personal friend of his, but he would take it the other way."

The Washington correspondent of The Bufalo Courier thinks the claim of Mr. Randall's friends that "over forty Democratic members of the next House of Representatives have virtually pledged themselves to vote for his nomination for the Sprakership" is not "very alarming in view of the fact that about ninetyseven votes will be necessary for a choice." "The situation now," he adds, "is very similar to that of 1875. Then, as now, the controlling issue in the Speakership contest was the tariff question. In all essential particulars Carlisle represents the same elements and he same forces which rallied to Kerr's support in 1875, when the question uppermost in the minds of the Democrats was the question of revenue reform. Randall was beaten in 1875 because New-York refused to support nim, and the probability is that he will be beaten next December because of failure to receive a majority of the December because of failure to receive a majority of the votes of the New-York Democratic delegation. During all of the tariff debates of last winter he did not make a decent respectable attempt to aid the revenue reformers in anything. On the contrary, he was a thorn in their side throughout the contest. In the face of these facts, and in view of his avowed opposi-tion to general tariff legislation by the XLVIIIth Con-gress, the supposition that the Democrats will make him Speaker of the next House is highly grotesque."

The proposed prohibitory amendment to the Connecticut Constitution failed in the State House of Representatives for want of 12 votes. It received 128 athrmative votes, 12 less than two-thirds, and there were 81 negative votes. The vote was nearly a party one, only 14 Democrate voting for the measure and Republicans against it. "The failure of the proposed amendment," says The Hartford Courant, "Is not natter to be regretted. No amendment should be subapproval of those legislators by whose votes it is so submitted. The very fact that an amendment has passed both branches of the Legisla ture by a two-thirds vota gives the people of the State the impression that it mees the approval of a large majority of the men whom they have selected as their law-makers. In the present instance this was notoriously not so. Men who did not believe in the principle of prohibition, but who, on the other hand, believed that such an amendment would have been a dead letter, favored submitting it to the people from motives of policy or to shirk the responsibility of a direct yote ou the question. This as we have people from motives of polley or to shirk the responsibility of a direct vote on the question. This, as we have said, is not the proper method of tinkering the Constitution. And it would be especially unwise now when we have a law which enables every town to try the prohibition plan, if a majority of voters so elect."

PUBLIC OPINION.

AS TO BANANA PEELS AND THE PRESIDENTIAL LEGS.

LEGS.

From The Cincinnati Enguirer (Dem.)

The President is now in the land where banana-skins abound, and with the Queen's thrilling nishap still fresh in our minds, we beginn to tread with cantion. If anything should happen to his symmetrical leg it would pain the country greatly.

RANDALLPHOBIA.

From The Charleston News and Courier (Dem.)

The fight for the Speakership involves the whole question whether the Tariff reform which the Democratic party has so long been promising to the country is to be real or a mere sham. It was targely due to Mr. Randall's smart administration of the Speakership in the interest of the tariff robbers that no effective steps were taken when last the Democratic had control of the House to reduce the burdens fastened by the Resubblicance amon the neonle to entich the manufacturers. publicans upon the people to enrich the manufacturers Mr. Randail eaunot play that game twice. He will never again be made Speaker by Democratic votes. The manufacturers are the contraction of the contra jority in the next House dare not statisty their party by a blunder which would be a crime against the country.

THE DEMOCRATIC MENAGERIE. On Friday of this week the Democratic aspirants for the Presidency will meet in the city of Chicago as the guests of the Iroquois Club, which considers itself the true centre of Democratic party life in the great West, With a certain promisery readiness peculiarly Democratic—some Democrate make good promises, out do not always make good what they have premised—the Iroques gentlemen propose to have on exhibition, with captivating speeches, Mr. George H. Pendieton, who is in disgrace with Democrats on account of his reform bill; Samuel Randall, who is consured for not being a free trader; Samuel J. Tilden, who is not sufficiently aggressive to please the Democratic roundheads; General Hancock, who thinks the tariff 4 local issue; Mavor Harrison, who is the idel of all gamblers and rumsellers in Chicago; Benjamin F. Butler, who has the fover for office; but it is useless to name all the Democratic aspirants. They will appear, they will talk, and they will irry very hard each to persuade the country that he should have the distinction of being defeated by the Republican majority. The fact is, the Democrats wave a good list to choose from; but they will make a bad choice, and then they will make a bad matter worse. not always make good what they have promise

A GOOD ISSUE FOR NEXT YEAR.